

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 2

Javid Sheikh

Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

(٢) الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

The Second Lesson

- The Teacher : Where is Hamid ? المُدَّرْسُ : أَيْنَ حَامِدٌ؟
- Faisal : He will come after a little while if Allah Wills. I saw him while he was entering the washroom. فَيْصَلُ : سَيَأْتِي بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ. رَأَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْحَمَّامَ.
- JJ : And where is Hamza ? المُدَّرْسُ : وَأَيْنَ حَمْزَةُ؟
- F : He exited the class carrying his books. I think he returned to the hostel. فَيْصَلُ : خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَهُوَ يَحْمِلُ كُتُبَهُ. أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ رَجَعَ إِلَى الْمُهْجَعِ
- Muawiyah : I saw him while he was entering the clinic. I am afraid he is sick. مُعَاوِيَةُ : رَأَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْمُسْتَوْصَفَ. لَعَلَّهُ مَرِيضٌ. (الْإِسْتَنْافُ)
- JJ : May Allah grant him cure ... When did you return from Makkah, O'brothers? المُدَّرْسُ : شَفَاهُ اللَّهُ. . . مَتَى رَجَعْتُمْ مِنْ مَكَّةَ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟
- F : We returned yesterday evening. We left from Makkah as the sun was rising, and we reached the good Madinah while people were exiting from the masjid of the Prophet after the Zuhr prayer. فَيْصَلُ : رَجَعْنَا مَسَاءً أَمْسٍ. خَرَجْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَطْلُعُ، وَوَصَلْنَا طَيِّبَةَ الطَّيِّبَةِ وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الظُّهْرِ. (Diptote) Another name for مَدِينَةُ
- JJ : May Allah accept your Umrah ! المُدَّرْسُ : تَقَبَّلَ اللَّهُ عُمْرَتَكُمْ ! عُمْرَةً (FV)
- The Students : Ameen ! الطُّلَابُ : آمِينَ. (إِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ - آه , أَف , هَيْتَ لـ ...)
- JJ : Read the hadith written on the board , O' Muawiyah. المُدَّرْسُ : اقْرَأِ الْحَدِيثَ الْمَكْتُوبَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ يَا مُعَاوِيَةُ.
- M : (He stands and reads) In the name of Allah, the extremely Merciful and always Merciful. مُعَاوِيَةُ : (يَقِفُ وَيَقْرَأُ) بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ.
- JJ : Read while you are sitting. المُدَّرْسُ : اقْرَأِ وَأَنْتَ جَالِسٌ.
- M : I want to read while I am standing. مُعَاوِيَةُ : أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ وَأَنَا وَقِفٌ.
- JJ : As you wish/want or (Do) like what you wish. المُدَّرْسُ : كَمَا تَشَاءُ. (مَا الْمُضَوَّلَةُ) [أَفْعَلُ] [أَنْشَأُ]

وَأَوُّ الْحَالِ

مِنْ الزَّائِدَةِ

(أَنْتَ - يَأْتِي)

- M: From Jابر, May Allah be pleased with him, he said: I came to the Prophet (PBUH) when he was in the masjid, he said: 'Pray two Rak'ahs'. Agreed upon.

مُعَاوِيَةُ : عَنْ جَابِرٍ (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) قَالَ : أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ : «صَلِّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ» . مَتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ .

- JJ: I will explain to you the lesson now. So listen, and don't write anything while I explain.

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَشْرَحُ لَكُمْ الدَّرْسَ الْآنَ ، فَاسْمَعُوا ، وَلَا تَكْتُبُوا شَيْئًا وَأَنَا أَشْرَحُ . تَأْتِي الْوَاوُ لِمَعَانٍ كَثِيرَةٍ ، مِنْهَا الْعُطْفُ ، نَحْوُ : خَرَجَ

الرُّبَيْرُ وَحَامِدٌ . دَرَسْنَا الْيَوْمَ السِّيَرَةَ وَالْفِقْهَ . أَكَلْتُ وَشَرِبْتُ .

The 'waw' comes with many meanings, among them is 'conjunction'.

وَمِنْهَا : الْقَسَمُ ، نَحْوُ : وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْتُهُ . وَوَاوُ الْقَسَمِ مِنْ حُرُوفِ الْجَرِّ .

We studied the Prophet's biography and the (Islamic) jurisprudence. I ate and drank. And among them is: The Oath (القسم). For example: By Allah, I did not see him. And the 'waw' of Oath is from the Prepositions.

- And among them: * أَلْهَالُ ، نَحْوُ : أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ ، أَيْ حَالَ كَوْنِهِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ . رَأَيْتُ الْحَسَنَ وَهُوَ يَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَقْصِفِ ، أَيْ حَالَ خُرُوجِهِ مِنْهُ . وَإِلَيْكُمْ أَمَثَلَةٌ أُخْرَى لَوَاوِ الْحَالِ :

(١) مَاتَ أَبِي وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ . (٢) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَرْكَعُ . (٣) لَا تَأْكُلْ وَأَنْتَ شَبْعَانٌ .

1) My father died while I was young. 2) I entered the masjid while the Imam was prostrating. 3) Don't eat while you are full.

- I hope you all understood. Give me now an example of 'waw' of Conjunction, O' Ayub.

(تَرْجِي) لَعَلَّكُمْ فَهَمْتُمْ . هَاتِ الْآنَ مِثَالًا لَوَاوِ الْعُطْفِ يَا أَيُّوبُ .

- Ayub: I went to the market and purchased things.

أَيُّوبُ : ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ وَأَشْتَرَيْتُ أَشْيَاءً .

- JJ: You did well! Give me an example of the 'waw' of Oath, O' Muawiyah.

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثَالًا لَوَاوِ الْقَسَمِ يَا مُعَاوِيَةَ .

- M: By Allah, I was never absent.

مُعَاوِيَةُ : وَاللَّهِ مَا غَبْتُ قَطُّ . وَغَبَيْتُ ← غَبَيْتُ ← غَبَيْتُ

- JJ: You did well! Give me an example of waw of Hal, O' Faisal.

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثَالًا لَوَاوِ الْحَالِ يَا فَيْصَلَ .

- F: I entered the masjid while the Imam was speaking.

فَيْصَلُ : دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَخْطُبُ .

وَاوِ الْحَالِ

مِنْ الزَّائِدَةِ

- المُدْرَسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثْلًا آخَرَ يَا يُونُسُ .
 - JJ : You did well ! Give me another example, O'Younas.
- يُونُسُ : طَلَبْتُ الْعِلْمَ وَأَنَا كَبِيرٌ .
 - Younas : I sought for knowledge while I was old.
- المُدْرَسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . يَا عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ ، أَذْكَرُ آيَةٍ فِيهَا وَאוּ لِلْحَالِ .
 - JJ : You did well ! O' Ubaidallah Say an Ayah with a 'waw' for Hal in it.
- عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ : أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ . بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .
 - Ubaid Allah : I seek refuge in (with) Allah from the cursed Shaitan.
- ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَمَاتُوا وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ﴾ [البقرة/ ١٦١] .
 - In the name of Allah, the extremely merciful and always merciful. 'Indeed those who disbelieved and died while they were disbelievers, those, on them is the curse of Allah and the Angels and the mankind.
- المُدْرَسُ : أَيْنَ وَאוּ الْحَالِ فِي هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ ؟
 - JJ : Where is the 'waw' of Hal in this Ayah?
- عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ : فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ﴾ .
 - Ubaidallah : In His saying, the Exalted (said) 'while they are disbelievers' [عِنْدَكَ]
- المُدْرَسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . . . بَقِيَ ثَلَاثُ دَقَائِقَ . فَهَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ ؟
 - JJ : You did well... Three minutes remain. So do you have any question?
- مُعَاوِيَةُ : نَعَمْ . لَدَيَّ سُؤَالٌ . مَا مَعْنَى (الْحُرْمِ) فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقْتُلُوا الصَّيْدَ وَأَنْتُمْ حُرْمٌ﴾ ؟ [المائدة/ ٩٥] .
 - M : Yes, I have a question. What is meaning of (الْحُرْمِ) in the His saying the Exalted (said): 'O ye who believe don't kill animal (hunt) while you are in the state of Ihram'!
- المُدْرَسُ : مَعْنَاهَا : «مُحْرَمُونَ» . مُفْرَدُهَا «حَرَامٌ» : أَيِ «مُحْرَمٌ» .
 - JJ : Its meaning is: 'Forbidden'. Its singular is 'Forbidden' i.e., (things are forbidden while you are in the state of Ihram).
- مُعَاوِيَةُ : جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا .
 - M : May Allah reward you with good.
- (يَرِنُ الْجَرَسُ ، وَيَخْرُجُ الْمُدْرَسُ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ : السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ) . . .
 - (The bell rings, and the teacher exits while saying: The Peace be upon you and Allah's Mercy and His Blessings)....

وَאוּ الْحَالِ

تَمَارِين

Exercises

جَاب - يُجِيبُ
أَجَابَ - يُجِيبُ

1- Answer the following questions :

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

(١) أَيْنَ رَأَى فَيَضِلُّ حَامِداً؟

(٢) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ حَمْزَةُ؟

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(٣) مَتَى خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ، وَمَتَى وَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ؟

(٤) مَنْ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْحَدِيثَ؟

(٥) مَا مَعْنَى «الْحُرْمِ» فِي الْآيَةِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الدَّرْسِ؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟

عَيْنُ يَعْصِي
تَعْمَلُ يَنْعَمَلُ

2- Ponder over the following examples for 'waw' of Hal: : تأمِّلْ الْأَمْثِلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ لِـ (وَإِوَالِ الْحَالِ) :



١) I performed Hajj while I was young. حَجَّجْتُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ.

٢) I entered the masjid and the people were exiting from it. دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهُ.

٣) The man died while he was asleep. مَاتَ الرَّجُلُ وَهُوَ نَائِمٌ.

٤) My grand father lived more than one hundred years, and he died while I was young. عَاشَ جَدِّي أَكْثَرَ مِنْ مِائَةِ عَامٍ، وَمَاتَ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ.

٥) I sought education/knowledge while I was married. طَلَبْتُ الْعِلْمَ وَأَنَا مُتَزَوِّجٌ.

٦) Don't read the newspaper while you are walking on the street. لَا تَقْرَأِ الصَّحِيفَةَ وَأَنْتَ تَمْشِي فِي الشَّارِعِ.

٧) Allah the Almighty said: [النساء/٤٣]. «لَا تَقْرَبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكَارَى» 'Don't go near the salat while you are intoxicated.'

3- Distinguish the مِيزَ (وَإِوَالِ الْعَطْفِ) مِنْ (وَإِوَالِ الْحَالِ) فِي الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ. ضَعْ خَطًّا وَاحِدًا تَحْتَ وَإِوَالِ 'waw' of Conjunction from the 'waw' of Hal' in the following sentences. Put one line under the 'waw' of Conjunction and two lines under 'waw' of Hal. الْعَطْفِ، وَخَطَّيْنِ تَحْتَ وَإِوَالِ الْحَالِ.

Fil
مِيزَ يُمَيِّزُ تَمَيِّزًا
- To distinguish

١) The teacher exited from the class and went to the principal's office. خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ، وَذَهَبَ إِلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدِيرِ.

٢) I entered (went to) the principal while he was writing. دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ وَهُوَ يَكْتُبُ.

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1 - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : Answer the following questions :

(١) أَيْنَ رَأَى فَيْصَلُ حَامِدًا؟

(٢) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ حَمْزَةُ؟

(٣) مَتَى خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ، وَمَتَى وَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ؟

(٤) مَنِ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْحَدِيثَ؟

(٥) مَا مَعْنَى «الْحُرْمِ» فِي الْآيَةِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الدَّرْسِ؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟

1) Where did Faisal see Hamid ?

- He saw him while he was entering the washroom.

١. رَأَاهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْحَمَّامَ

2) Where did Hamza go ?

- He went to the hostel.

2. ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَهْجَعِ

3) When did the students leave from Makkah, and when did they arrive in Madina-tal-Munawara .

طَلَعَ - يَطْلُعُ

3. خَرَجُوا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَطْلُعُ وَوَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الظُّهْرِ

- They left from Makkah when the sun was rising, and they arrived Madinah Munawara while the people were exiting from the Masjid after the Zuhr prayer.

4) Who read the Hadith ?

- He was Mua'wiyah.

4. هُوَ مُعَاوِيَةُ

5) What is the meaning of (الْحُرْمُ) in the verse in the lesson? And what is its singular ?

5. مَعْنَى الْحُرْمِ - الْمُحَرَّمُونَ ، مُفْرَدُهَا (حَرَامٌ) أَيْ مُحَرَّمٌ

- The meaning of الْحُرْمُ - things are forbidden in the state of Ihram, singular is حَرَامٌ (forbidden) i.e., مُحَرَّمٌ (things are forbidden while you are in the state of Ihram).



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3) Hamid and Muawiyah and Al-Hassan entered the class while the teacher was explaining the lesson. (٣) دَخَلَ حَامِدٌ وَمُعَاوِيَةُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْفَصْلَ وَالْمُدْرَسُ يَشْرَحُ الدَّرْسَ.

4) I know two languages, English and French. (٤) أَعْرِفُ اللَّغَتَيْنِ الْإِنْكِلِيزِيَّةَ وَالْفَرَنْسِيَّةَ.

5) The boy came to me while he was crying, and he returned while he was laughing. (٥) جَاءَنِي الْوَلَدُ وَهُوَ يَبْكِي، وَرَجَعَ وَهُوَ يَضْحَكُ.

6) Ismail entered the masjid while the Imam was reciting (Surah) Al-Fatiha. (٦) دَخَلَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَقْرَأُ الْفَاتِحَةَ.

عَيْنٌ يُعَيِّنُ نَعِيْبًا ١١
- To assign

4- Assign type of every 'waw' from that which are mentioned in the following sentence:

- By Allah, I was not absent for a day while I was healthy. Neither this year nor last year. (وَأُو الْفَالِ) وَاللّٰهُ مَا غَبْتُ يَوْمًا وَأَنَا صَحِيحٌ. لَا هَذِهِ السَّنَةُ وَلَا السَّنَةُ الْمَاضِيَّةُ.

5- Complete all the following sentences: (٥) أَكْمِلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي بِجُمْلَةٍ حَالِيَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ (و+ جُمْلَةٍ إِسْمِيَّةٍ) which that come with an appropriate (current) sentence (waw + Nominal Sentence).

1, I entered the masjid while the Imam was speaking. (١) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَخْطُبُ.

2, The plane arrived at the Jeddah airport while I was sleeping. (٢) وَصَلَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ مَطَارَ جَدَّةَ وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ.

3, I performed Hajj while I was young. (٣) حَجَجْتُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ.

4, I saw the teacher while he was entering the classroom. (٤) رَأَيْتُ الْمُدْرَسَ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْفَصْلَ.

5, My uncle (pat) died while he was fasting. (٥) مَاتَ عَمِّي وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ.

6, I left from Madinah while I was fresh/active, and I arrived Riyadh while I was tired. (٦) خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَنَا نَشِيطٌ وَوَصَلْتُ الرَّيَاضَ وَأَنَا مُتَعَبٌ.

6- Make all sentences which that come with a (current) sentence to a sentence of your own creation. (٦) أَجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي بِجُمْلَةٍ حَالِيَةٍ جُمْلَةٍ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ : (٦) أَجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي بِجُمْلَةٍ حَالِيَةٍ جُمْلَةٍ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ.

أَبِي دَهُوْصَافُ

1, I saw you while you were walking on the street. (١) رَأَيْتُكَ وَأَنْتَ تَمْشِي فِي الشَّارِعِ.

2, I memorized the Qur'an while I was a child. (٢) حَفِظْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَأَنَا طِفْلٌ.

3, I entered the classroom while the teacher was writing the lesson on the writing board. (٣) دَخَلْتُ الْفَصْلَ وَالْمُدْرَسُ يَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ.

4, I exited from the house while the rain was coming down. (٤) خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَالْمَطَرُ يَنْزِلُ.

5, I arrived in Madinah while the sun was setting down. (٥) وَصَلْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ.

6, I entered the masjid while the Muezzin was standing (saying Iqamah). (٦) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْمُؤَذِّنُ يَقِيْمُ.

7- I went to Makkah when I was young. ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ (٧) وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ

FIV
أَفَادُ يُنْبِئُ
- To denote
- To indicate

7- The teacher يطلب المدرس إلى كل طالب أن يقرأ الدرس وهو جالس / وهو واقف للتأكد من فهمه للجملة.
 asks every student to read the lesson while sitting / while he stands to ensure his understanding of / for the sentence.

FVIII
أَتَضَحُّ يُضَحُّ
- To be or
become
clear

8- تَفِيدُ «لَعْلَ» التَّرَجِّيَ وَالْإِشْفَاقَ، وَيَتَضَحُّ الْفَرْقُ بَيْنَهُمَا مِنَ الْمَثَالَيْنِ لَعْلَ denotes the Hope or the Fear. And the difference between them will be clear from the following two examples. :
الْآتَيْنِ :

(١) لَعْلَهُ بِخَيْرٍ، أَيْ أَرْجُو أَنْ يَكُونَ بِخَيْرٍ. (هَذَا التَّرَجِّي) This is hope. I hope he is well (fine), i.e., I hope that he is well.

(٢) لَعْلَهُ مَرِيضٌ، أَيْ أَخْشَى أَنْ يَكُونَ مَرِيضًا. (هَذَا الْإِشْفَاق) This is fear. I am afraid he is sick, i.e., I am afraid that he is sick.

ماذا تَفِيدُ (لَعْلَ) فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :
What information (لَعْلَ) denotes in the following sentences:

(١) لَعْلَكَ نَاجِحٌ. (٢) لَعْلِي رَاسِبٌ. 2, I am afraid I will fail. I hope you will be successful.

(٣) لَعْلَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ سَهْلٌ. (٤) لَعْلَ الْإِمْتِحَانِ صَعْبٌ. 4, I am afraid the exam will be difficult. I hope the exam will be easy.

(٥) قَالَ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ : لَعْلِي لَا أَحُجُّ بَعْدَ عَامِي هَذَا. 5, The Prophet (PBUH) said in the Farewell Hajj: I am afraid I will not perform Hajj after this year of mine.

9- «إِلَيْكُمْ أَمْثَلَةٌ أُخْرَى». هُنَا «إِلَيْكُمْ» اِسْمُ فِعْلٍ. وَأَسْمُ الْفِعْلِ كَلِمَةٌ تَدُلُّ عَلَى مَا يَدُلُّ عَلَيْهِ الْفِعْلُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهَا لَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَامَتَهُ

غَيْرَ أَنَّ = لَكِنَّ

و«إِلَيْكَ» مَعْنَاهُ «خُذْ». تَقُولُ :
كَلِمَةُ تَدُلُّ عَلَى مَا يَدُلُّ عَلَيْهِ الْفِعْلُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهَا لَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَامَتَهُ
And noun of verb is a word that points toward the same what a verb points to, but does not accept its sign. And the meaning of «إِلَيْكَ» is 'to take'. You say:

(١) إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ. (٢) يَا أُخْتِي، إِلَيْكَ الْمَلَاعِقُ. 2, O'sister, take the spoons. Take this book.

(٣) يَقُولُ الْمَذِيْعُ : إِلَيْكُمْ نَشْرَةُ الْأَخْبَارِ. 3, The broadcaster says: You take this news bulletin.

FIX

اِسْتَجَابَ
يَسْتَجِيبُ
- To comply
or reply

وَكَذَلِكَ «آمِينَ» اِسْمُ فِعْلٍ بِمَعْنَى «اِسْتَجَبَ». «آمِينَ» is Noun of Verb with meaning 'Accept'.

10- «أَشْيَاءٌ» مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ لِأَنَّهُ أَصْلُهُ (أَشْيَاءٌ) عَلَى وَزْنِ (أَفْعَالٌ)، (أَشْيَاءٌ) is Diptote because its origin أَشْيَاءٌ is on the pattern of أَفْعَالٌ, e.g., Rich (plural), and Friends. نَحْوُ: أَغْنِيَاءُ، وَأَصْدِقَاءُ. أَفْعَالٌ

11- 'May Allah cure him (Grant him health)'. This is

11- «شَفَاهُ اللَّهُ». هَذَا دُعَاءٌ. وَالْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي هُنَا مُسْتَقْبَلٌ فِي الْمَعْنَى (١).
 a prayer. The past tense verb here is (for) future in the meaning (1)
 Give another example from the lesson with the past tense that denotes a dua/call.

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا
 May Allah reward you (with) good.

12- «هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ؟». أَصْلُ هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ «هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ عِنْدَكَ؟»
 Originally, this sentence is: 'Is there any question with you?' This is called 'extra'. Among the conditions of its entry are:

- (١) أَنْ يَسْبِقَهَا نَفْيٌ، أَوْ نَهْيٌ، أَوْ اسْتِفْهَامٌ بِ«هَلْ»
 1) That it be preceded with Negation, or Prohibition or Interrogation with هَلْ
- (٢) أَنْ يَكُونَ مَجْرُورًا نَكْرَةً.
 2) That its genitive be indefinite.

* كَوْنٌ جُمْلًا عَلَى غِرَارِهِ مُسْتَعْمَلًا الْكَلِمَاتِ الَّتِي بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ :
 the words that are between the brackets.

- The example: Is there any question?

1) Is there any news?

2) What's new? Or Is there anything new?

3) Is there any more? or Do you have any more?

(سُؤَالٌ)

(خَبَرٌ)

(جَدِيدٌ)

(مَزِيدٌ)

الْمِثَالُ : هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ؟

(١) هَلْ مِنْ خَبَرٍ؟

(٢) هَلْ مِنْ جَدِيدٍ؟

(٣) هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيدٍ؟

13- «لَدَيَّ سُؤَالٌ». «لَدَى» ظَرْفٌ مَكَانٍ بِمَعْنَى «عِنْدَ». وَتَقْلَبُ أَلْفُهُ يَاءً
 I have a question. 'LADY' is an adverb of place with the meaning of 'at'. And its alif is changed to 'ya' with the pronoun like alif of 'lady' and 'ya' is changed. So you say: He has, You have, I have.

مَعَ الضَّمِيرِ كَمَا تَقْلَبُ أَلْفُ «إِلَى» وَ«عَلَى»، فَتَقُولُ: لَدَيْهِ، لَدَيْكَ، لَدَيَّ.
 And take these examples:

وَالْيَاءُ الْأَلْفُ :
 (١) وَجَدْتُهُ لَدَى الْبَابِ. (٢) مَاذَا لَدَيْكَ.

2) What do you have?

I found him at the door.

(٣) وَفِي التَّنْزِيلِ : (أ) ﴿وَلَدَيْنَا كِتَابٌ يَنْطِقُ بِالْحَقِّ﴾ [الْمُؤْمِنُونَ/٦٢].
 And in the Quran..

أ) And We have a book which speaks with the truth.

(ب) ﴿كُلُّ حِزْبٍ بِمَا لَدَيْهِمْ فَرِحُونَ﴾ [الرُّومَ/٣٢].

ب) Every group is happy with what they have.

نَطَقَ يَنْطِقُ
 - To speak, utter or pronounce

(١) يَنْفَى الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الَّذِي يُفِيدُ الدُّعَاءَ بِ«لَا» نَحْوُ: «لَا فَضَّ اللَّهُ فَاكًا!».

1) The past tense, which denotes the prayer is negated with 'لا', e.g.: 'May Allah not smash/break your mouth.'
 request

14- What is the opposite of 'the sick'?

١٤- مَا ضِدُّ «الْمَرِيضِ»؟

(Correct or sound) السَّلِيمُ أَوْ الصَّحِيحُ

15- Give Past Tense of the following Verbs.

١٥ - هَاتِ مَاضِيَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ :

① يَحْمِلُ, to carry ② يَطْلُعُ, to rise ③ يَخْطُبُ, to speak ④ يَغْرُبُ, to set ⑤ يَقْرُبُ, to be near ⑥ يَنْطِقُ, to talk/pronounce

16- Give singular of the following Nouns:

16- هَاتِ مُفْرَدَ الْأَشْيَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ :

① حُرْمٌ Forbidden ② سُكَارٌ, drunk ③ مَلَكٌ Angel ④ مَعَانٍ
④ مَعْنَى, meaning

17- Give Plural of the following:

17- Give Plural of the following: ١٧ - هَاتِ جَمْعَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ :

① عامٌ, parties ② طِفْلٌ, children ③ صَحِيحٌ, right ④ مُتَزَوِّجٌ, married ⑤ حِزْبٌ, years ⑥ إِمَامٌ, imams

18- «دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ»، أَي: دَخَلْتُ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ وَهُوَ فِيهِ. I entered the principal, i.e., I entered the principal's office and he was in it.

19- «أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ»، الْمُضَارِعُ: «يُقِيمُ»، وَالْأَمْرُ: «أَقِمْ».

20- What is the difference between العَبْدُ and العَبْدُ, what is the form العَبْدُ called.

٢١- «وَصَلْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ»، «وَصَلْتُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ» كِلَاهُمَا صَحِيحٌ. I arrived in the city (written two ways) Both of them are correct.

22- *Take more examples like example of this plural.* ٢٢- يُجْمَعُ «مَعْنَى» عَلَى «مَعَانٍ». هَاكَ أُمُثَلَةٌ أُخْرَى لِمِثْلِ هَذَا الْجَمْعِ: *Plural of معنى (meanings) is معانٍ*

جَارِيَةٌ: جَوَارٍ، مَاشِيَّةٌ: مَوَاشٍ ، دَاعِيَةٌ: دَوَاعٍ ، نَادٍ: نَوَادٍ، لَيْلَةٌ: لَيَالٍ .

1) Maid (s) 2) Livestock (s) 3) Propagandist (s) 4) Club (s)
5) Night (s)

هَذِهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ عَلَى وَزْنِ «مَفَاعِلُ»، غَيْرُ أَنَّهَا تَتَوْنُ فِي الرَّفْعِ وَالْجَرِّ، وَلَا
 are on the pattern of 'مَفَاعِلُ', but they get a tanween
 with Nominative and Accusative, and are not Genitive
 with the Fatah. You say: تَجُرُّ بِالْفَتْحَةِ. تَقُولُ:

١) For the waw there are many meanings. (١) لِلَّوَاوِ مَعَانٍ كَثِيرَةٌ.

(٢) تَأْتِي الْوَاوُ لِمَعَانٍ كَثِيرَةٍ. ٢) The waw comes with many meanings.

(٣) أَعْرِفُ لِلْوَاوِ مَعَانِي كَثِيرَةً. 3, I know for waw, there are many meanings.

The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

أَتَى يَأْتِي إِيَّانَا (a-i) To come

قَلِيلٌ (a-i) To be little, few in number

قَلِيلٌ, A few

رَأَى (a-a) To see, to behold, to perceive

ظَنَّ (a-u) To think, to assume, to presume

رَجَعَ (a-i) To return, to come again, to come back

هَجَعَ (a-a) To sleep peacefully

(اسْمُ الْمَكَانِ) مَهَجَعٌ Hostel

مُسْتَوْصَفٌ Clinic

لَعَلَّ Perhaps, maybe (Particle of fear, hope)

طَبِيبَةُ الْمَدِينَةِ City of Madinah

تَقَبَّلَ (V) To accept, to grant someone's prayer

حَمَلَ (a-i) To pickup, to carry, to lift

شَاءَ (a-a) To wish, to want

طَلَعَ (a-u) To rise, to ascend

شَرَحَ (a-a) or (a-a) To open, to expose, to make clear

مَقْصَفٌ Canteen

مَثَلَ (a-u) To resemble

(جَمْعٌ) مِثَالٌ, أَمْثَلَةٌ Example

مَاتَ (a-u) To die

رَكَعَ (a-a) To bow, to bend down

شَبَعَانُ Full

أَشْتَرَى (VIII) To buy

فَطُ Never

حَظَبَ (a-u) To address, to speak

طَلَبَ (a-u) To seek, to request, to try to obtain, to apply

لَعَنَ (a-a) To curse, to damn

لَعْنَةٌ Curse

(جَمْعٌ) أَجْمَعُونَ - أَجْمَعٌ Entire, whole

بَقِيَ (i-a) To remain, to stay, to continue to be

أَحْرَمَ (IV) To enter into a state of إِحْرَامٍ
حُرْمٌ = (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُحْرِمٌ Forbidden

صَادَ (a-i) To catch, to trap

أَفْرَدَ (IV) To separate, to segregate

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُفْرَدٌ Singled out, singular

نَامَ (a-a) To sleep

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) نَائِمٌ Sleeper

عَاشَ (a-i) To live, to be alive

تَزَوَّجَ (V) To get married

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُتَزَوِّجٌ Married

قَرَأَ (a-a) To recite, read

صَحِيفَةٌ Page or leaf from a book, newspaper

مَشَى (a-i) To walk on foot

شَارِعُ Street

قَرِبَ يَقْرُبُ قَرَبًا (i-a) To approach, to go near

سَكِرَ يَسْكُرُ سُكْرًا (i-a) To be drunk

(جَمْعُ) سُكَارَى drunk, سُكْرَانُ

مَيَّرَ يُمَيِّرُ تَمْيِيرًا (II) To distinguish

بَكَى يَبْكِي بُكَاءً (a-i) To cry

ضَحِكَ يَضْحَكُ ضَحْكًا (i-a) To laugh

صَحِيحٌ Healthy, Correct

وَصَلَ يَصِلُ صِلَةً (a-i) To join, to connect, to arrive at a place

أَنْشَأَ يُنْشِئُ إِنْشَاءً (IV) To create, to write or compose, to bring forth, to produce

مَطَرَ يَمْطُرُ مَطَرًا (a-u) To rain

أَنْزَلَ يُنْزِلُ إِنْزَالًا (IV) To bring down, to cause to descend, to send down, to reveal something to someone

غَرَبَ يَغْرُبُ غَرْبًا (a-u) To go away, to depart, to leave, to set (sun)

أَذَّنَ يُؤَذِّنُ تَأْذِينًا (II) To call for prayer

(إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُؤَذِّنٌ The one saying azan

أَقَامَ يُقِيمُ إِقَامَةً (IV) To straighten, to set right, to install, to appoint, to establish, to stand in prayer

تَأَكَّدَ يَتَأَكَّدُ تَأَكُّدًا (V) To make sure

تَرَجَّى يَتَرَجَّى تَرْجِيًا (V) To hope

أَشْفَقَ يُشْفِقُ إِشْفَاقًا (IV) To fear

أَفَادَ يُفِيدُ إِفَادَةً (IV) To benefit, to avail, to help

أَتَضَحَّ يَتَضَحَّ أَتَضَاحًا (VIII) To make clear

حَشِيَ يَحْشَى حَشْيَةً (i-a) To fear

نَجَحَ يَنْجَحُ نَجْحًا (a-a) To succeed

(إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) نَاجِحًا Successful

رَسَبَ يَرْسُبُ رُسُوبًا (a-u) To fail

(إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) رَاسِبًا Failed

سَهَّلَ يَسْهِّلُ سُهُولَةً (u-u) To be or become easy, smooth

سَهْلٌ Easy

صَعَبَ يَصْعَبُ صُعُوبَةً (u-u) To be hard, difficult -

صَعْبٌ Difficult

وَدَعَ يَدَعُ وَدَعًا (a-a) To leave, to omit, to skip

وَدَاعٌ Farewell

دَلَّ يَدُلُّ دَلَالَةً (a-u) to point to, to indicate

عَلَامَةٌ Sign, Token, Mark, Symbol

أَذَاعَ يُذِيعُ إِذَاعَةً (IV) To spread, to announce

(إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُذِيعٌ Announcer, broadcaster

نَشْرَةُ الْأَخْبَارِ Newscast

أَسْتَجَابَ يَسْتَجِيبُ اسْتِجَابَةً (X) to grant or comply to a request

قَلَبَ يَقْلِبُ قَلْبًا (a-i) To change, to turn around

نَطَقَ يَنْطِقُ مَنْطِقًا (a-i) To talk, to articulate

تَحَزَّبَ يَتَحَزَّبُ تَحَزُّبًا (V) To make party, to take sides

حِزْبٌ Party, group

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
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